SAN DOMINGO AGREEMENT.

IT WILL GO INTO EFFECT TO-MORROW.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CHANGE-DOMINICANS PLEASED-NOTICE TO AMURICAN SHIPPERS -HOW THE EXPORT TPADE WILL BE AFFECTED - PROMINES FOR THE FUTURE-THE SAN DOMINGO. . ·HAYTI CONTROVERSY TO

> ARBITRATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 30.-It appears from information which has been received at the Dominican Legation here that the reciprocity agreement between the United States and San Domingo was duly published and proclaimed by President Heureux on August 1, and that its terms are regarded with satisfaction by the people of that republic, whose merchants and business men generally have made all necessary preparations to adjust their ranges to the changed conditions which will become cative on and after Tuesday, September 1. A large increase of importations from the United States is confidently expected as an immediate result, to be followed by an industrial awakening such as San Dordingo has never before experienced.

Much praise is justly bestowed upon Minister M. Galvan, who appears to enjoy in a high degree the confidence and respect of the people of his country, as well as of President Heureux's Administration. It was he who negotiated in behalf of San Domingo a commercial treaty which was afterward summarily withdrawn from the Senate, before ratification, by President Cleveland, without notice or explanation to the Dominican Government—an act which was deeply resented by that republic. Senor Galvan's knowledge of the condition and resources of San Domingo is thorough and accurate, and it enabled him to perform his part of the recent task in an unusually short time.

The producers, manufacturers and merchants of the themselves upon the consummation of the agreement as have the people of San Domingo, for it opens a of the most profitable and stable to be found in the Wost Indies or Centini America. The agreement removes entirely, so far as this country is concerned, the onerous duties hitherto imposed by San Domingo upon nore than 38 per cent of the export trade from the United States to that country, and reduces by 25 per cent the duties imposed upon nearly 28 per cent of that trads. It will not only benefit the producers and manufacturers of the Unted States directly by a removal of burdens, but in many respects will give them substantial advantage over foreign competitors for the Dominican trade. About one-half of that trade is with the United States; but the balance against this country, on a total of \$2,373,000 in 1890, exceeded \$1,000,000, while the balance was largely in favor of the United Kingdom, France and Germany. A reversal of that condition may now reasonably be ex-pected. Taking the exports from this country to San Domingo last year as a basis, the following statement shows approximately the effect of the agreement which will go into effect on Tuesday. While the figures are not exact, they are believed to be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes: Articles made free of duty: Agricultural imple-

ments, £717; animals, live, £200; corn, cornmeal, starch, onts, rye and rye flour, £2,339; hay, £47; cottonseed oil, \$508; tallow and lubricating oils, \$33,783; resin, far. pitch and turpentine, \$2,537; coal, \$3,480; machines, including steam engines and those of all other kinds, and parts of the same, implements and tools for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, industrial and scientific purposes, \$117,210; material for the construction and equipment of railroads, \$28,256; iron, cast and wrought, and steel in pigs, bars, rods, plates, beams, rafters, and other similar articles for the construction of buildings, and in wire nails, screws and pipes, \$8,232; give, galvanized and corrugated iron. tin and lead in sheets, asbestos, tiles, slate, tar paper and other materials for roofing, \$10,527; copper in bars, plates, nails and screws, and copper and lead pipe, \$1,876; bricks, firebricks, cement, lime, artificial stone, paving illes, marble and other stones, rough, ed or polished, and other earthy materials used in boilding, \$14,000; frees, plants, vines, and seeds and grains of all kinds for propagation, \$227; wire, plain or barbed, for fencing, with hooks, staples, nalls, etc., and telegraph wire and telegraphic, telephonic and electric apparatus of all kinds for communicaand illumination, \$11,501; wood and lumber of all kinds for building, in logs or pieces, beams, rafters, planks, boards, shingles, flooring, joists, wooden houses, mounted or unmounted, and accessory parts for buildings, \$73,027; cooperage of all kinds, including staves, headings and hoops, in barrels and boxes, mounted or unmounted, \$20,541; books, bound or unbound, pamphlets, newspapers and printed matter, \$2,048; printers' ink of all colors, type, leads and all accessories of printing, \$1,155; sacks, empty, for packing sugar, \$13,222; meats of all kinds, salted or in brine, but not smoked, \$6,897.

ciude mineral waters, ice, wagons, carts, wheelbarrows materials for ship-building, boats and lighters, school furniture, blackboards and all other articles exclusively for the use of schools; and some other articles of which, according to the official reports, none were exported in 1890, and all of which are made free by

Articles to be admitted at a reduction of 25 per cent from existing rates of duty:

and steel, single or mixed, not made free of duty, \$40,221; cotton, manufactured, spun or twisted, and in fabrics of all kinds, woven or knit, and the same fabries mixed with other vegetable or animal fibres in which cotton is the equal or greater component part, 200,525; boots and shoes, in whole or in part of leather or skins, \$6.860; paper for writing, envelopes, raisd or blank books, wall paper, wrapping and packing paper, eigarette paper, paper in cardboard, boxes and bags, sandpaper and pasteboard, \$0,895; tin plate and tinware, for arts, industries and domestic uses, \$951; tinware, for arts, industries and domestic uses, \$951; cordage, rope and twine of all kinds, \$7,411; manurateries of wood of all kinds, not made fee, including wooden ware, implements for household use, and furniture in whole of in part of wood, \$25,516.

These tiems make a total of \$254,445. The total value of exports to San Domingo from the United States last year was \$626,651. In preparation for the change which is to take place on September 1, the Dominican Consul at New-York has issued the following notice to other preparation for the change which is the same place on September 1, the Dominican Consul at New-York has issued the following notice to other parts of the same place of the same place.

to shippers:

"Shippers to any of the parts of the Dominican Republic are hereby respectfully notified that, in conformity with the terms of the commercial arrangement between the Dominican Republic and the United States of America, which will go into force on and after the first day of September, 1891, all invoices and bills of lading must be accompanied by a sworn declaration stating which are the merchandise of the production or manufacture of the United States, and which are of a foreign country."

In conversation with a Tribune correspondent today, Senor Suarez, the Dominican Charge d'Affaires, and

day. Senor Suaiez, the Dominican Charge d'Affaires, said:

"If, now, the merchants and manufacturers of the United States and the merchants and planters of San Domingo will do their part, there is no doubt that the agreement will prove highly beneficial to both countries. Senor Galvan, who has a most thorough knowledge of the natural resources of San Domingo, declares that with proper development she can produce sugar enough to supply whatever demand there may be from the United States to meet the deficiency in domestic production. The country is at peace, and likely foremain so; and investments of capital there are as secure as in any other country, and likely to yield as profitable a return. If the controversy between San Domingo and Hayti on account of the boundary question and the violation by the latter of the commercial treaty of 1874, shall be sumbitted to arbitration, as in the interest of peace and harmony between the sister republics it is likely to be. I have no doubt that a solution will be reached which will be fair, just and satisfactory to both. That is the oal's controversy whele San Domingo has on her hands, and it is not one which is likely to involve the country in war."

RECIPROCITY WITH VENEZUELA.

THE TREATY NOT REJECTED BY THAT COUNTRY -NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RENEWED.

that the reported rejection by the Government of Venezuela of the reciprocity treaty with the United States was incorrect. The treaty was not rejected, but the Government of Venezuela sent it back, and asked that certain modifications be made, for the reason that the concessions contemplated would decrease the National revenues at least 33 per cent. This is more than the Government can afford. The Venezuelan Government is willing to concede about one-half the reduction neked, and the negotiations will be renewed.

THE CONTRACT FOR TORPEDO BOAT NO. 2. Washington, Aug. 30 (Special).—The papers in the case of torpedo boat No. 2 will await the return of Secretary Tracy, who has personally acted in the

ant flavor, gentic action and secting effects of Figs when in need of a intative, and if the muther be co-tive or billious the most graitlying low its use, so that it is the bist family remedy d every family should have a bottla.

matter hitherto. There appears to be no doubt that the Iowa firm will receive the contract. Senator Allison's recommendation of the firm, and the desire on the part of Mr. Tracy to extend the interest of shipbuilding, are likely to send the contract to the Western concern, whose bid was lower than that of the Cowles Company, of New-York.

A PENNSYLVANIA JUDGE.

FEATURES OF THE CURIOUS CONTEST IN LAN-CASTER COUNTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While the Republicans of "the Old Guard,"
the resting-place of its distinguished statesman, Thaddens Stevens, are thoroughly united in the support
of their excellent State ticket and the county nomthations with a single exception, there is "confusion worse confounded" among them in regard to this exception-the election of a candidate for Judge to succeed the Hon. John B. Livingston, the present efficient President Judge of the courts of the Iid Judicial District, who is in the last year of his

Mr. Livingston studied law with the Hon. Thaddens Stevens, became quite popular with the people as a practising lawyer, and in a few years was elected District-Attorney, which responsible office he filled with creditable ability. In 1871 he was nominated for President Judge under the system of nominating candidates by popular vote, there being five candidates in the field, and the contest unimated but conducted in a dignified manner. He received a plurality of 2,652 votes over his highest competitor, he present Additional Law Judge, the Hon. D. W. Patterson. At the ensuing November election he received the highest vote polled by any candidate on State or county ticket, and was elected by 5,117 majority over his Democratic competitor.

Ten years later (1881), such was the esteem in which Judge Livingston was held, he was renominated for a second term by a popular vote of the party, without opposition, receiving 13,191 votes. That primary election was the most bitterly contested fight n the history of our local politics, but the factions were united in paying tribute to the integrity and ability of Judge Livingston. But a still more significant tribute was paid him at the November election when, the Democrats having made no nomination, he was re-elected without a vote being cast against him. And there is not a man in the county who will not admit that Judge Livingston possesses all the regulate qualifications for the high position he has filled for nearly twenty years, nor has his uprightness of personal character and official integrity ever been questioned even by those who now oppose his re-election. His friends justly claim that the experience he has gained in the administration of justice these many years is a qualification that an untried man cannot be expected to possess; and the fact that Judge Livingston is still a hale and hardy man, hav ing never, in the nearly twenty years he has been on the bench, delayed the business of the courts a single hour through indisposition, is a conclusive answer in this case to those who would measure

a man's capabilities by his years.

In view of the foregoing facts people at a distance are naturally puzzled to know the why and the where fore of the late bitter contest in the Republican party in this county over the judgeship, resulting in having two candidates, with the certainty of the struggle be ing carried ino the general election, with no abatement of the intense feeling among their respective parti-sans. The object of this letter is to explain the nomalous situation to outsiders by a statement of the facts, as gathered from reliable sources by an impartial

In this county the Republicans make their nomina tions under what is known as the "Crawford County System," somewhat modified. The county is divided into eighty-five election districts or porling places, at each of which a judge of election, inspectors and clerks are chosen on the day of election, which is fixed by the county committee, consisting of one member from each district, who are also chosen at the primary election. For the last two years Mr. H. C. Brubake iss been travelling the county, visiting the several election districts and organizing bis friends, exacting promises to support and work for his nomination for the judgeship from some, and arranging with others to serve him judges at the primary elections. This latter was not hard to do, as in "off years" comparatively few affend the primaries or care to serve as officers, which is rather a thankless task and without compensation. Mr. Brubaker, aided by a few of his active partisans who are "practical politicians," succeeded in this way in getting fifty-three out of the eighty-five judges of the primary election who would support him under any and all circumstances. On the Monday following the primary (which is always held on a Saturday) each judge of election brings the return of his district to Lancaster, where they meet and organize by electing a president, vice-president and clerks. These consti-tute the Returning Board. If fraud is alleged an investigating committee of seven is elected (eight being placed in nomination), which invariably results in four being chosen by the majority and the other three by the minority. The Board then proceeds to receive a

the respective offices the nominees.

By the rules governing these elections, "the return judges shall have the right, and it will be their duty, to reject the returns of any district where there evidence of fraud of any kind, to the extent of the fraud committed." When the return judge. had counted the votes, it was found and announced that Judge Livingston had a majority of thirty-two votes, and his opponents thereon raised the cry of fraud-Meats not made free of duty, and meat products of all kinds, except lard, \$12.752; butter, cheese and canned or condensed milk, \$24,853; fish and shollfish, salted, dried, smoked, pickled or preserved in cans, \$45,855; fruits and vegetables, fresh, cannet, dried, pickled or preserved, \$12,556; manufactures of iron pickled or preserved and the opponents thereon raised the cry of fraud. The returns of the disputed districts were referred to committee of seven, and the board adjourned to meet at the call of the committee when they should be ready to report. The committee then began to investigate the alleged frauds, and after proceeding for vestigate the alleged frauds, and after proceeding for some time they found the more they investigated the larger Judge Livingston's majority became. When they got it to fifty-nine or sixty they called a half testimony from the other side, although asked to do so. Four of the committee then agreed to throw ou the vote of the Fourth and Sixth wards of the city These wards had polled about 970 votes for Livingston and 407 for his opponent, thus giving Brubaker a ma jority by their showing. The majority of the committee under protest of the minority, called the feture judge together to hear their report. The minority also prepared a report. Both reports were presented to the board. Another rule provides that, "should two of more members of the committee ask for an extension of time to obtain more evidence, it shall be the duty of

board. Another rule provides that, "should two or more members of the committee ask for an extension of time to obtain more evidence, it shall be the duty of the return judges to adjourn for not less than one week, nor more than two, to meet at such time anaplace as they may designate." Two of the committee, in writing, asked for such an adjournment. The president refused to put the question, when the vice-president declared the board adjourned in accordance with the request and the rules, and Judge Livingston's friends left the room to make arrangements for inriher investigation. His opponents at once proceeded to act upon the report of the majority of the committee, threw out the entire vote of the two wards, and declared Mr. Brubaker the nominee.

Judge Livingston's friends proceeded to comply the investigation, the evidence showing that, while some illegal votes were cast on both sides, there was mothing to vitiate the return so as to justify the throwing out of the vote of the wards, and that, consequently, Judge Livingston was fairly nominated. They then issued a call for reconvening the board, which the Brubaker judges would not attend. The meeting, presided over by the vice-president, received the nahority report, and declare Judge Livingston the regular nominee under the rules, which say that, when such time has been given, and another meeting of the board called, "the icket then declared by a majority of the return judges then assembled shall be final," thus leaving no reasonable doubt in the impartial mind that Judge Livingston was, under the rules of the party, regularly nominated. As illustrating the difference between the two candidates—the digmided and cosselentions judge and the ambitious "practical politicals"—the fact is generally commented upon that while Judge Livingston took no personal or active part in the canvass, his opponent made a personal canvass, attended the first meeting of the Return Judges, personally controlling and directing their proceedings. He also attended every meeting of

THE BASEBALL SITUATION.

GIANTS' PENNANT CHANCES FEW.

A LIVELY TUSSLE TO FOLLOW BETWEEN CHICAGO AND BOSTON.

The Giants' pennant chances look decidedly slim even to their most enthusiastic friends, and the ma-jority of the followers of the local team have given up all hope. While the team's chances are certainly not bright, still it is almost too early to despair. The creatic local players are always surprising their friends, and it is barely possible that the team, after it reaches home grounds, may brace up and show some of the brilliancy which characterized their work early in the

The games this week will have an important bearing on the championship race, and if the Chicagos sweep everything before them this week they ought to have easy salling during the remainder of the season. But the chances are that Anson's men will have all they can do to hold their own during the next three weeks. The New-York and Chicago teams play together on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and then Anson's men will have Boston to meet during the last three days of the week. If Chicago wins half its games during the next three weeks, it will do as well as careful observers anticipate, and with that record the team cannot hope to retain the lead.

Boston's chances for the championship look rosy, in fact better than those of Anson's team. Kelly's acquisition has undoubtedly strengthened the team. Chicagos come East on their last tour next week and the team will then get its final test. Chicago's present lend is due entirely to Anson's success in eating the Western teams. The New-York and Philadelphia teams have both won more games from Chicago than they have lost. The three Western teams combined have won but eleven games from the Windy City aggregation. But Chicago, after this week, has but six more games on home grounds, and that means a great The New-Yorks, for instance, have eighteen more games at home grounds, while the Bostons have about

The Chicagos at present have a lead of five victories and two defeats over Boston, and eleven victories and two defeats over the New-Yorks. The Philadelphias will probably retain fourth place, while the Bridegrooms will have to content themselves with fifth place or worse, unless some remarkable playing is done. The record to date is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Boston	New-York	Philadelphia	Brooklyn	Cleveland	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	Games won	sames played
Chlengo Boston New-York Philadelphia Brooklyn Cleveland Pittsburg Cincinnati	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 565887	30 70 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	S+32 -1-1-2	11 11 11 8 6 7	15 88 80	10 13 10 6 9	11 11 0 8 11 10	60 01 55 54 48 48 48 42	107 104 103 103 102 107 103 106
Cames lest	411	43	43	491	55	59	621	61		

Peace negotiations between the League and the American Association have been dropped for the time being, but it is likely that they will be resumed before long. There is no question that those who have their money invested in both organizations would much like to see hostillties crase. The trouble at the meeting in Washington last week was that the association was represented by two men out of the three who have not a dollar's interest in the game Both are paid officials. Of course they wanted fight and were loud in their protestations that the League was not acting in good faith, simply because they wanted to keep or, drawing their salaries, as both are lawyers. But for all this, however, the two organizations are likely to come together and settle their dif-

The Bostons have the honor of leading all the other Association teams in the race for the champion ship, and there is no chance of their losing it, except by accident. They have a team far stronger than ac of the others they are playing against, and they should win easily. For instance, the St. Louis and Raltimore teams pressed them hard. It did not last long, for the Floston's took the lend. The Baltimore's have lost lots of ground. Their chances for getting even second pince are decidedly slim. The Athletics are coming along at a rapid pace and may create some

When the Milwankees took Cincinnati's place and started off by winning the first iew games, the folowers of the Association held up their hands in dismay to think that a team from a minor league should do so well. The pace was too hot, and after and Ohlo will be enlarged and improved, and, when a few days' battle they gave way and showed that the Belt Line is put in operation, trains from Newthey were weak as a team. Van der Ahe's team is in second place, while the Washingtons still hang to last city and into that station, thence on to the South and West. The Belt Line tennel will cost \$6,000,000. position. The record is as follows:

Clubs.	Boston	St. Louis	Battimore	Athletic	Columbus	*Milwaukco	Louisville	Washington	Games won	Garnes played
Boston St. Touls Haltimore Athletic Columbus Milwaukee Loubville	:880+5-	07900	98 :8000	11 7 8 7 4 4 10	10 11 11 8 8	11 14 87 87 9 5	13 9 9 12 12 8	18 13 7 6 9 6	76 70 53 55 55 45 38 55	108 110 104 106 110 100

nant, as generally predicted, the championship season ending on Saturday. The Buffalo, Albany, Troy and

Clubs.	Buffalo	Albany	l'roy	ebanon	New-Haven	Lochester	Providence	5yracuse	dames won	Games played
Bufalo	6273486	13	12 0 10 7 3 8	11 10 10 10 8 8 8 10	448	12 11 10 8 8	1111	11 8 2 4 6 6 1	75 56 43 34 48 36 20 57	99 100 100 14 85 16 83
Games lost	261	43	571	60	38	(00)	54	39		-

The Amateur League race has furnished a prett Field Club and Staten Island Athletle Club teams ar, now fled for first place, each having fourteen victories and half that number of defeats. The result to date

The Gorham and Senator teams played at Recrea tion Park yesterday, the Gorhams winning through superior all-around work. Reflly would have

pliched a better game	with	a fair support.	The score
GORHAMS.		SENATO	RS.
G. Williams, 16 2 2 10 C. Williams, rf 3 3 6 White, 2 b. 2 1 4 Thomas, c. 1 1 1 Grant, s. 0 1 2 Saldon, p. 1 2 0 O. Jackson, cf 0 2 2 A. Jackson, 3b 1 0 3 Stovey, 1 f. 1 1 3	1 0 1 0 3 6	Noian, s s Barry, 1 b Shav, c f	1 1 7 0 1 1 1 6 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals11 13*26	9 3	Relay, p	

GAMES FOR THE WEEK. LEAGUE.

To-day-Chicago vs. Now-York, at Chicago; Cineinasti vs. Boston, at Cineinanti; Cleveland vs. Brooklyn, at Cleve-land; Pittsburg vs. Philadelphia, at Pittsburg. at Pittsburg; Cincinnati vs. Boston, at Cincinnati vs. Poston, at Chicago; Cincinnati vs. Boston, at Chicinnati; Cleveland vs. Brooklyn, at Cleveland; Pittsburg vs. Philadelphia, at Pittsburg.
Thursday—Cleveland vs. New-York, at Cieveland; Pittsburg vs. Brooklyn, at Pittsburg; Chicago vs. Boston, at Chicago; Cincinnati vs. Philadelphia, at Cincinnati vs. Priday—Pittsburg vs. Brooklyn, at Pittsburg; Gleveland; Friday—Pittsburg vs. Brooklyn, at Pittsburg; Chicago vs. Boston, at Chicago.
Saturday—Cleveland vs. New-York at Cleveland; Pittsburg vs. Brooklyn, at Pittsburg; Chicago vs. Boston, at Chicago; Cincinnati vs. Fidiadelphia, at Cincinnati.

ASSOCIATION

To-morraw-Loston vs. Columbus, at Boston; Athletic vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia; Washington vs. Louisville at Washington; Baltimore vs. Milwaukee, at Baltimore.

at Washington; Baitimore vs. Altwankee, at Battimore wetnesday—Boeton vs. Columbus, at Boston; Baitimore vs. Kilwankee at Baitimore; Washington vs. Louisville, at Washington; Athletics vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia; Boston vs. Columbus, at Boston; Baitimore vs. Alliwankee, at Baitimore; Washington vs. Louisville, at Washington, vs. Louisville, at Washington.

Friday-No games are scheduled. Friday-No games are scheduled.

Szurday-Boston vs. St. Locis, at Boston; Athletic vs.
Milwaukec, at Philadelphia; Baltimore vs. Louisville, at
Paltimore; Washington vs. Columbus, at Washington.

The proposed game between the St. Louis team the New-York Reserves at Menitor Park yesterday postponed on account of rain. The New-York Reserves will play the Cuban Glants on the Polo Grounds to-day at 4 p. m.

CHERRY DIAMONDS TO TAKE UP TENNIS. The Manhattan Athletic Club in the past has not been expresented in the tennis world, but with its present propolicy, and having many experts among its mem-will in the future take part in this sport as in On Tuesday, September 15, the Marbattan Athletie Club will begin its open tennis tournament at Manhattan Field. Eighth-ave, and One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. The contests will be ladies' singles and doubles, and mixed doubles, and many noted players have signified their intention of entering. At the club carnival to be held on September 19 the finals will be played, for which prizes will be awarded to the winners and runners up. The dirt courts now about completed will be all that can be desired, and will make this sport popular with the club

CRICKET MATCH AT ST. JOHN, N. B. St. John, N. B., Aug. 30 .- As telegraphed on Friday, St. John secured fifty-five runs in the first inning, and Massachusetts had seven men out for twelve ru Massachusetts had seven men out for twelve runs. Peterday morning Chambers and Spinney ran up thirty-three alone, and before the last wi-ket fell the score had been tied. St. John was retired in the second inning for forty-live runs, which the visitors secured with four wielects to

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

ELEVATED TERMINALS FOR CHICAGO. GENERAL TORRENCE MORE IMPRESSED THAN EVER WITH HIS SCHEME.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—General Joseph T. Torrence, resident of the Chicago Elevated Terminal Raliway Company, returned to-day from an inspection of railway terminals in the European cities. He says he is now convinced that the elevated terminal is the only solution of Chicago's railroad problem. "My plan is to unite the railroads now entering the city from the south, and build a magnificent passenger and freight depot west of State-st. and south of Twelfth-st. The present switching yards will be done away with, and in place of the present long freight-houses we will build freight-houses six or seven stories in height, enclosed by thick stone walls. Instead of hauling the freight on long tracks right through the heart of the city, it will be brought in on the elevated terminal, set aside at one of these freight houses, and raised to its appropriate floor by means of hydraulic lifts.

I would compel the Illinois Central to enter the

city over an elevated terminal into the general depot at State and Twelfth sts. Then the lake front could be given up to the uses of the public, who have been defranded of their rights long enough in that regard. I have an ordinance ready to present to the City Council for an elevated terminal uniting several roads, and will begin work as soon as it is passed."

General Torrence, thinks three elevated terminals will be sufficient for Chicago—one combining roads entering from the south, another those from the southwest and west, and a third those from the northwest and north. He would permit no through freight to enter the city, but would transfer that over the belt-lines, and would connect the three terminals by an elevated railway.

PUSHING WORK ON THE BALTIMORE BELT LINE. Baltimore, Aug. 30 (Special).-The Belt Line Ralload Company has increased its force at work on the unnel and the approaches to more than 1,000 men. The dangerous quicksands encountered in the southern section of the tunnel have been nearly overcome, and the progress of the great work is now rapid. The stone abutments for the iron bridge by which the line will cross the Pennsylvania Railroad track in the northern part of the city are nearly finished. Above The grade of the new bridge will be from twelve to fifteen feet above that of the present structure, to enable the Belt Line to cross the Pennsylvania tracks above grade, and at the same time pass under the North-ave, bridge. Encouraged by the progress made, the Belt Line contractors now expect to have the tunnel finished, and the road ready to be operated in two years. The old Camden station of the Baltimore

A SHORT LINE FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT. Chicago, Aug. 30 (Special).-A disputch from Detroit says: Since the publication of James F. Joy's sucof Wabash securitles, in the interest of the extens of that railroad from Montpeller, Ind., on the Butler Line, to Chicago, connecting Detroit with the Illinois metropolis, by a road fourteen miles shorter than any manifested in railroad circles generally, and a slight ripple of apprehension has been excited among those ho hold the securities of the Michigan Central, the Michigan Southern, and the Chicago and Grand Trunk, setition. Mr. Joy said : "The extension will be built Wabash will build and pay for it. I told the Wabash's English bondholders they need not put a dollar in the extension unless they wished. That is the fact. There will be no trouble about paying for it."

SALE OF A HORSE RAILROAD Clinton and Lyons Horse Railway Company, of this city has sold its street-car line to the State Electric

mpany of Clinton, which, it is believed, is backed

CARLE ROADS IN BALTIMORE. Baltimore, Aug. 30 (Special).-The Traction Com-pany, whose first cable street rallway in this city has proved a success, will immediately begin the lay ing of another cable line, to cost over \$2,000,000. The present cable line runs from Patterson Park of the eastern limits, to Druid Hill Park, on the north western boundary. The new road will run through the western section. The old City Passenger Railway

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES

"The London World" spares no words to condemn the Balmaceda Government in Chill, and also those Englishmen who have engaged to serve on the vessels of that Government. It is delighted that the engagement of officers and men on one of the new ships it adds: "This Balmaceda seems, by all accounts, to be one of the most unmitigated scoundrels that ever burdened the earth, and it is most improper that any Englishman should allow himself, by promises of money, to enter his service. The only regret is that Captain Armit has not lost more, and that he was not himself, like his firemen, pat in Iron by Balmaceda's admiral."

number of cases of enteric fever among the crews, and in ten days 116 men were sent to the hospital. The prevalent stekness is attributed to the inexplicable folily of the admiral, who has persisted in cruising in the most unhealthy localities. The irouclad Marceau, one of the vessels of Ad-

miral Gervals's French squadron that has been visit-ing Portsmouth, is said to have proven a most desimble acquisition to the French Navy. She has a speed of over sixteen knots, which is more than was expected of a vessel or ner displacement, 10,420 tons. Both engines and guns have been subjected to the severest tests, all of which resulted favorably. She has a battery of four 13,30-inch guns mounted in barbette turrets, and seventeen 51-2-inch guns. The vessel was begun in 1881, but the fact that it took ten years to build her was principally on account of the many alterations and improvements introduced in the course of her construction.

It now seems improbatic that Prince George of Wales, who recently returned from the North Atlantic Squadron, will succeed to the command of the Royal yachi Osborne, as it was first reported that he would be ordered to do. He may have that command some day, but the impression seems to be that his father has determined that he shall work regularly up the steps of the Naval ladder, and it is probable that when he is promoted he will serve for some time as second in he is promoted he will serve for some time as second in command of one of the battloships. There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction in the British service because of the unfairness by which some members of the Rocal family and their friends in the service, have been promoted over their fellows and thus obtain special appointments. "He may be only a second or third rate man in his profession," recently remarked an admiral, "ret it almost invariably happens that he is pushed up the ladder as rapidly as he can climb, whilst other men, of liminitely greater ability, toil on all through their period of service without securing the slightest recognition."

vs. Milwackee, at Washington: Baltimore vs. St. Louis. | NEW-YORK TO NANTUCKET at Baltimore: Athletics vs. Columbus, at Palladerphia.

THE ROUTE ILLUMINATED BY THE LAM-BENT FANCY OF JOHN PAUL. Buzzard's Bay is so called not because of the buzzards you see about, for they are only seagulis, but for alliteration's sake alone. So Shakespeare, despite the commentions of commentators to the

contrary, makes Ramiet say that he knows a hawk from a handsaw when the wind's sou'-southeast-just as Sydney Rosenfeld or any other great dramatist of the day would make his principal tragic character tell us that he knew B from a bull's foot, no matter how the wind blew. Ex-President Cleveland, having lately discov-

ered this bay, has a warm summer home on it. Had he lit here in an earlier century it would probably have come down to us alliteratively as Cleveland's Cove. Apropos of the Century, Gilder, too, lives and loves here-loves ex-President Cleveland. And apropos of alliteration, why wouldn't a ticket headed "Grover and Gilder" be the thing? People might say that Grover gilded his Vice, but that would be nothing. break no bones, though those who live in glass houses should not throw them around miscellaneously. Gilder's done so much to support the poets by publishing them that to a woman, as well as to a man, they'd support him. That would carry the ticket sure, no matter what Grover got. Johnson-second in the Century-from his active efforts in behalf of the Copyright bill and his interest in the Yosemite, might be made Superintendent of the Poor and of Public Parks; while Buel-well, Buel for divers reasons, not wholly unconnected with water, might be made Secretary of the Navy!

After leaving Buzzard's Bay the next important point-if a hole can be called a point-is Wood's Hole. "Holl" I'll not call it under any circum-stances-nor would any one else that had once attempted to get through it in a catboat with a fair wind, blowing six knots an hour, and a contrary current running eight, which is its usual ebb gait. If Hole be too objectionable, why not designate it initially as H? Most men who have tried to get through would know what was meant, and would also understand the proverb expressing the little chance that a cat has there without claws!

In passing through this Hole the steamboat has rocks on both sides of her and but twenty feet of clearance. The captain, standing at a small steamsteering wheel, steers the boat through almost literally with his little finger. But at the other and big hand-steering wheel, which it takes four men to man, the quarter-master is stationed, and beside him and just behind the captain stands a man with an axe. This is not to knock either of them in the head if a good seaman goes wrong, but to knock the chocks away from the big hand-wheel if the steam apparatus falls to respond. A second or two beyond control in that narrow pass and the Gayhead, no longer gay, would lie with doleful stern high guled on the rocks!

The next important point is Naushon, an island amous as the summer home of the Forbes family, of Boston, and sometimes, but mistakenly, taken for an Eastern terminus of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The end, however, of that road is not here, nor yet, though while passing the island with the prophecies of pessimists in your mind, you may wonder whether or not it is about passing a dividend. But 'tis not well to be a bear on an island that is stocked only with deer, those domesticated ones, and foreign but wellbred bulls.

For a truth, Naushon is a principality that a potentate-mark again the alliteration-might be proud to possess. Here are acres of land, mostly arable, that would delight an Arab: fountains, goldfish and eastles, to say nothing of clams, fit this bridge, and across North ave, the city will con begin the erection of a bridge, to cost over \$500,000, yachts that have been cun-winners and are still yachts that have been cup-winners and are still mug-hunters. Thistles on the shore are offset by Volunteers in the water. For the convenience of guests, steam launches ply between island and mainland. But while the invited are thus provoked to come, the uninvited are warned off by pug dogs and fishermen in high boots.

Naushon is a summer home so ideal that if I did not own and occupy Gravelly Island (at the western extremity of Nantucket) I'd make a bid for it. And if not a director in the 'Sconset Rail road, I'd like to be one in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. For it is to the directors of rail-roads, and not to the stockholders, that islands and these things come. Stunding on 'Sconset beach and looking east, the naked eye—which of course would not be permitted on Asbury Park road, I'd like to be one in the Chicago, Burlington course would not be permitted on Asbury Park beach-searches in vain for anything of valueany estate, real or fictitious-appertaining to stockholders. It sees but brokers-that is to say, breakers; empty shells, unfragrant carcasses and the dry and bleaching bones of memorable wrecks. Naushons and such come but to him who waitsand carefully minds his C. B. &,Q.'s!

Few passenger by sea or Sound have any idea care that is taken of them even in a voyage seemingly so insignificantly safe as that from New-Redford to Nantucket. But some one is on th watch all the while, and the captain quits not the pilot-house. A log is kept in which the time of arrival at and departure from each landing, and that of passing the principal buoys, is carefully noted. The course is daily changed, varying a point to a point and a half, according to the set of the currents as told in a book published by some old salt of the Vineyard-if not of the earth -who has for years made this part of the Sound his special study. Indeed, taking into account all the trouble that

he has and the short time between meals, I'm not now certain that I'd take the place of Captain Bartow, of the Gayhead, for half the pay he However, I will freely confess that when this young man was brought on from New-York and put in command of the newest and best boat of the line-steam-steering gear and a spittoon in the pilot-house-over the heads of men more than twice as old as he and, of course, more than twice as competent to command, I and some others of the old skippers of the island kicked. He had never struck a whale, perhaps never seen one; probably wouldn't know a sulphur-bottom from a haircloth sofa, a sperm-whale from a meeting-house; hadn't even a harpoon tattooed on his right arm. Now, from the time that steamboats were first put on between Nantucket and the mainland, it has been the custom to establish an old whaling captain in command. Some Peleg or Obadiah or Hezekiah has stood in the pilot-house and squinted through a long spyglass at everything that could be seen, and some things that couldn't, steering with a band-wheel, while rather regretting that it wasn't an oar, sterning all or laying Admiralty of an epidemic among the vessels of the her on, throwing the main smokestack aback or Mediterranean Squadron. There are reported a large bracing up sharp the starboard fine just as the bracing up sharp the starboard flue, just as the exigencies of Sound navigation demanded. The present day may not be cold, but we old Arctic whalers feel that we are left. And on my soul it would not be safe to station one of us with an axe behind this young man at his steam-steering gear. Never would he have an opportunity of outliving this crime of youth.

It is some satisfaction to watch him make his landings, and between growls prophesy that some day he'll come to grief. He just jingles a bell, lays the boat's nose in the wind, and stops alongside the wharf. All good catboat captains, under similar conditions, swing their boats round once or twice to deaden the headway, drop sail while in the wind, and then, under a bare pole and some profanity, point for the wharf. If the headway seems too great, and the risk to the landing stage

corresponding, we poke down the centre-hoard, in the hope that it will take on the last certful of garbage shot into the bay, if not on the ground and so let us alongside with a gentleness that wouldn't break an eggshell-unless there happened to be one in the garbage-heap over which

scrape. But the sewerage of the town is all right,
After leaving Wood's Hole little of interest turns up-unless you happen to meet a swordfish-until you come to Martha's Vineyard. Nor is this Vineyard so interesting as to tempt one to become a laborer in it. It is worth passing, perhaps, on the chance of seeing the fleet of vessels that have been wind-bound in Vineyard Haven come streaming out, if, happily, the wind changes from foul to fair. Schooners, barges, brigs, brigantines, occasionally a full-rigged ship. Their white sails cover the Sound for miles. Some such a sight would be seen. I fancy, were you passing one of the penitential islands of space when a lot of storm and sin bound souls were released from Purgatory

As for the Vineyard itself, it was originally fitended for and devoted to camp meeting purposes. Now young men have taken the place of the elders, and tents have given place to modern cottages. By no means certain is it that the change is for the better. Everything is obtrasively new, seeming to have been begun yesterday and finished to-day; and smells of paint, clapboards, shingles and russet shoes. Better to live in the odor of Sankoty, the fragrance of the general dumping ground, the indescribable bouquet, in fact, that distinguishes Nantucket and sometimes makes it recognizable at a distance.

In the building of these Vineyard cottages & scroll-saw must have played an important role. Given such a saw, a paper of tacks, a small hammer and a box of water colors, and it would seem that a first-class cottage, according to the prevailing style, might be turned out in short order. As for living in it, that's another thing; but no calculation seemingly is made on that. The people of Cottage City live mainly on the front stoops of their cottages. Bedroom doors are swung open to the street. Wrong doing, so far from being winked at, is made impossible. It is as who should say, Come, look in upon us, and see how cleanly are our lives. Sinners and saints are alike under surveillance. All well enough for a little while, but you'd think that occasionally some one would want a house and build one.

Vineyard Haven, where, as already mentioned, coasters put in for anchorage when wind and tide are too far from fight, and Edgartown are two good old places, and as yet comparatively un-(polled. With an eel-spear and a dory one might have quite a good time along the creeks. But deliver me from a place where there are not even elders to spear and nothing at all to catch save a nasal accent. After leaving Cape Page, whose light marks

the easterly end of the Vineyard, the first stationary thing that you come to is the Cross Rip Lightship, a queer looking concern, with iron cages at its short mastheads which are meant, I fancy, to kindle flares in when it becomes necessary to warn vessels from destruction or to signal one into safety. With its excellent sewerage and drainage, distance from dumping-grounds and freedom from horse cars, concrete sidewalks and electric lights, this Cross Rip ship seems not a bad watering place, and one might summer in it nicely if they but had more bunks and were more pressing in their invitations that you occupy them. As it is, there is no way for it but to keep on till you make Muskeget and Tuckernuck, which little islands answer as annexes to the Nantucket they adjoin. Muskeget has not much more to recommend it than Cottage City, but Tuckernuck has a rather weird attraction for the uninitiated, and upon it the late Dr. Bigelow, of Boston, a distinguished surgeon, spent many vacations, and his son still retains the summer home. Tuckernuck was formerly famous for clambakes, then called "squantums," and thither went frequent sailing "squantums," and thither went frequent sailing parties to enjoy them. Now it seems a case of squantum sufficet; we've had enough of them; Besides, clams, like good men, are getting scarce. Vigorous digging, Muskeget, Tuckernuck and Nantucket over, wouldn't furnish much more than a bushel of either, and this would scarcely go round. This is not fun, but fact. The clam of the region is becoming extinct as the dodo, and sing your Profundis Clamair loudly as you like, dig deeply as you dare, you can now call but few up from the sands. Eel Point and Madequet, now abeam of you, are

low it is given over to gre

now it is given over to green-headed files and Frank Gardner.
Coasting along Long Hill, you soon come to the bluffs where Charles O'Conor so long prolonged his life, and where his large cottage, now owned and occupied by the family of the late Judge Breckinridge, of St. Louis, still stands. You will remember that Judge Breckinridge dropped dead this spring at the Congregational Council, in which he took a prominent part, at the conclusion of an able speech. He was greatly respected and beloved in Nantucket, where he spent the summers which resulted in his purchase of the O'Conor cottage.

which resulted in his purchase of the O'Conercottage.

Now swinging in from the bell buoy which marks the harbor bar and has rung the knell of many a stranded vessel, we point for the briglights on shore. Shoal water navigation begins, but keeping the red buoys on our starboard, the black ones on our port, we feel cautiously along, and if haply you do not ground, soon round Brant Point and land on what is known as the steamboat wharf, where William Clark, with a tin horn under his arm, and an army of hackmen vooiferating with equally cracked voices the names of hotels, which sound all alike, and no end of indescribable smells, welcome you, assure you that you are in Nantucket.

JOHN PAUL.

NOTES IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION POSTPONES DIS.

CUSSION OF BALLOT REFORM. The Central Labor Union at its meeting yesterday, after finishing the business relative to the Park Place disaster, an account of which appears elsewhere, listened to a speech by Edward Kins, who represented the Rev. Father J. O. S. Huntington and the Church Association for the Advancement of Labor. He disributed tickets inviting the delegates to listen to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Adam in Trinity. Church at 8 p. m. on Sunday evening. Laboring men will be admitted by their union cards. The People's Municipal League sent a request that the Central Labor Union indorse the ballot reform advocated by the

pone the matter for two weeks. A meeting of the new Socialistic Central Unio was held at No. 85 East Fourth-st yesterday morning, and it was permanently organized under the name of the New-York City Federation of Labor. At constitution was adopted, similar in many respects to that of the Central Labor Union, but with the following additions of Socialistic principles: "That the soil of a country is free and common, and all people should have free access to it without paying tribute to landlords. A work-day of eight hours. Prohibition of child labor under fourteen years of age. Abolition of contract labor. Equal pay for both sexes. Inspection of mines, factories, buildings, etc. Abolition of conspiracy laws, tramp laws, and all Abolition of conspiracy laws, tramp laws, and all class privileges. Government to issue all money, Abolishment of all tenement-house industries. No subjects of a political or religious nature to be dis-

It was decided to ask the American Federation of

Labor for a charter. At the meeting of the Central Labor Federa No. 385 Howery yesterday, Confectionirs and Cake Bakers' Union, No. 7, was expelled, as was also Henry Weisman, against whom charges had been made of trying to disrupt the Central Labor Federation.

of trying to disrupt the Central Labor Federation.

A committee of three was appointed to circulate these charges. Alcsolations were passed to expel any union which should send delegates to the New-York City Federation of Labor.

The Furiers' Union announced that it would make an attempt to get the Saturday half-holday all the year round, instead of only in summer.

WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES SHUT DOWN. Pittshurg, Aug. 30.-A Tri-State News Bureau die eatch from Findlay, Ohio, says. All of the window-glass factories of this city should have started their annual fires to-night, but the differences between the manufacturers and workmen not having been settled, no fires will be started until in understanding is reached. Six hundred men will be idle during the shut-down.